Errata and Corrigenda

The publishers and the authors would like to make the following corrections:

Keil, P. and Pfanner, N., Insertion of MOM22 into the mitochondrial outer membrane strictly depends on surface receptors, FEBS Letters 321 (1993) 197–200.

Part C of Fig. 1 of this paper was missing. Please see below for the complete Fig. 1A–C plus its legend.

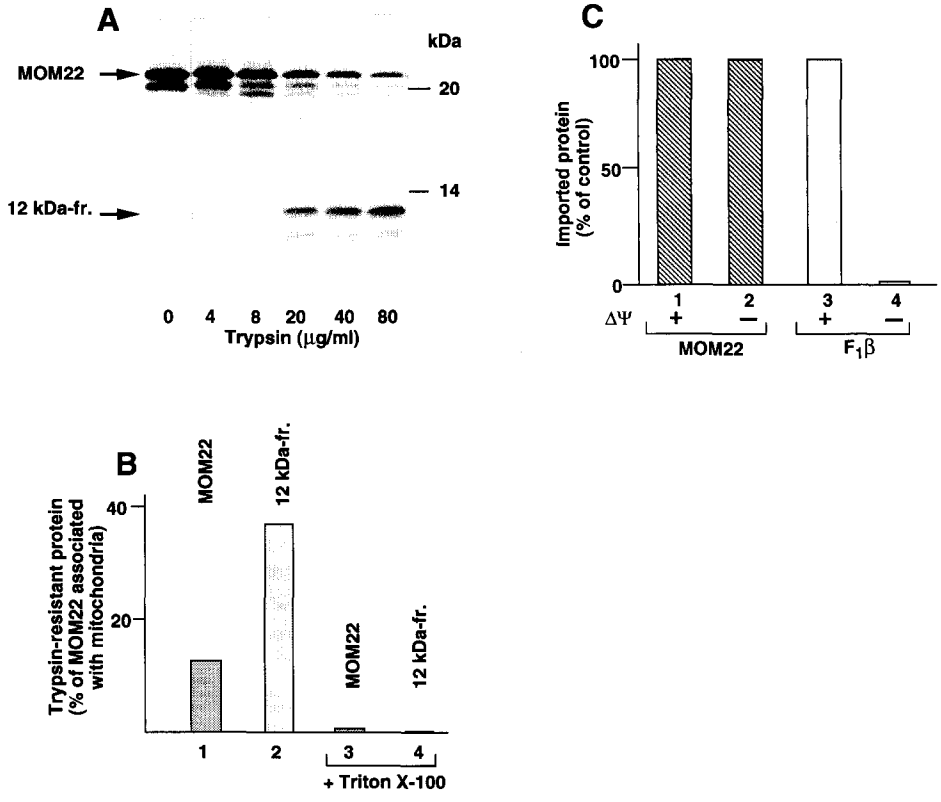

Fig. 1. Characteristics of import of MOM22 into isolated mitochondria. (A) Formation of tryptic fragments of imported MOM22. Reticulocyte lysate with ^{35}S-labeled precursor of MOM22 was incubated with isolated *N. crassa* mitochondria, followed by a treatment with trypsin as described in section 2. The mitochondria were re-isolated and analysed by SDS-PAGE and fluorography. Similar fragments were found after a treatment of mitochondria with proteinase K. 12 kDa-fr., 12-kDa fragment of MOM22. (B) After import of MOM22, the mitochondria were re-isolated, and samples 3 and 4 received 1% (w/v) Triton X-100. Then all samples were treated with trypsin (80 μg/ml). Triton X-100 was now added to samples 1 and 2. The proteins were precipitated by trichloroacetic acid and analysed by SDS-PAGE, fluorography and laser densitometry, including correction for the different number of methionines in MOM22 and the 12 kDa-fragment [12]. The total amount of ^{35}S-labeled MOM22 associated with the mitochondria (without treatment with trypsin) was set to 100%. (C) Import of MOM22 does not require a membrane potential $\Delta\Psi$ across the inner membrane. The import of MOM22 into isolated mitochondria (column 1) was not inhibited by dissipation of $\Delta\Psi$ (column 2: addition of 0.2 μM valinomycin, 8 μM antimycin A and 20 μM oligomycin [10]). As control, the import of F_1-ATPase subunit β (column 3) was inhibited by dissipation of $\Delta\Psi$ (column 4). The mitochondria were treated with trypsin (80 μg/ml) after the import reaction.

Linzmeier, R., Michaelson, D., Liu, L. and Ganz, T., The structure of neutrophil defensin genes, FEBS Letters 321 (1993) 267–273.

As the result of a late addition, a'T' was misssing in position 3589 of Fig. 1. Please see below for the correct version of this figure.

→

Fig. 1. The nucleotide sequence of the HNP-1 and HNP-3 genes. The HNP-1 gene sequence is shown with differences in HNP-3 indicated below. The first nucleotide of an *Eco*RI site is numbered as base 1. Introns are in lower-case letters, exons are in upper-case letters. The end of exon 3 is deduced from the cDNA polyadenylation site. The preproprotein sequences are shown in three letter code with the signal sequence underlined. The TATA-like box, polyadenylation signal and mature protein are shown in bold. CAAT boxes upstream of the TATA-like box are double underlined. The TATA box upstream of the second exon is homologous to that of the HD-5 promoter and is underlined.